

Indiana State Sentinel.

SEMI-WEEKLY.
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Particular Notice.
From particular information received at this office, we are enabled to announce the public sale of all the real estate, including that of E. S. Tracy, and also, all arrangements heretofore made with the "Western Cultivator," and "Spectator," so far as its old proprietor was concerned. With the new conductors of the paper, no arrangements have been made.
Aug. 19, 1846. G. A. & J. P. CHAPMAN.

The Supreme Judge—Gov. Whitcomb's Course acknowledged to be right by a Whig Editor.

We find the following remarks, in relation to the Supreme Judges, in the Knoxville American, (a Whig paper), of August 21st:

"We believe in rotation in office, both from expediency and justice. If a man has held an office for one term, instead of being entitled to it for a second term, he has less claim to it than any other citizen in the State. We sometimes pamper and puff some of our public men until they really think the government cannot exist unless they are at the head of affairs—and to turn them out almost creates a riot or revolution. An instance of this kind has been witnessed with our Supreme bench. We never blamed Whitcomb for not appointing the old Judges. He should not have done it. They had served the State long and faithfully. If it was a hardship to them, they had sacrificed enough of their ease and comfort for the public good. If it was an honorable and profitable station, it was but a poor compliment to the able and distinguished bar of our State to say that there are none other qualified to fill the station. We have not a word or whisper against the old Judges. They were good and able men. But they had held the office one, two, and three terms, and in justice they had no right to expect it longer. The blessings as well as the burdens of this government should be equally distributed. But we object to Whitcomb's course, for attempting to make our Supreme Court a political engine. Had he swept from the bench Judge Blackford, with the others, and appointed the best men in the State to their places, without regard to party, it would have been one of the best and greatest acts of his life. They, and the old office holding judges, should be taught that the offices do not belong to them, but to the people, and that the people are determined to fill them by turns.

"We therefore hope the present incumbents will be allowed to retire to private life at the expiration of their terms of office, and that good men, without regard to party will be selected in their places."

That the doctrine here avowed by the American is correct in the main, few democrats will doubt. We copy the extract therefore, not for the purpose of enforcing the doctrine and the principle of rotation in office, but rather as a rebuke to Whig politicians and editors from one of their own number. Nor do we give the editor of the American any credit for liberality and honesty in avowing the doctrine at so late an hour as he does. There is something sinister in it, no doubt. He is guilty of a sin of omission, if not of commission; and frequently the former is worse than the latter, as it involves not only moral turpitude, but moral cowardice also. He was waiting before election, that the Whig party should have all the advantages which an issue, wrong in principle and injurious in practice, might afford them; he was as *cautus* as a mouse. But now, *fortis*, when the Whig party are fairly laid to the land on this question as well as others, the editor of the American, with a great show of magnanimity and independence, boldly admits that the Whig doctrine is anti-republican and wrong. From this the people can infer at all times how wrong Whig professions are worth. According to their own confessions they are but flimsy sophistry and wretched pretenses. This is certainly the predicament of the editor of the "American," and his present declarations, instead of being carried to the credit of his honesty, should only be considered as an admission of his treachery to the rule of right. At best, he stands in no better light than that of a "State's witness" against his own party. He aided and abetted in the commission of the wrong, and now he betrays.

PRINCIPLES OF EXPEDIENCY.—If it be true that "a renegade is worse than a Turk," it is equally true that a time-serving, timid friend, does more harm to his party than an open opponent. The man who loses sight of principle, and hesitates to do right for fear of the consequences—who hangs upon the skirts of his party, constantly exclaiming "you are going too far," "you are too radical," "you must not do this or that act, for fear it will injure the party," is at a dead weight upon any cause to which he is attached. A politician who loses sight of principle and is always looking about him, to consider, not what is right in itself, but how a measure will be received by the people, is good for nothing—and a party which adopts such a compromising course, cannot long sustain itself. We must live up to what we profess—never swerving from the strict line of right and duty with a view to secure the support of this or that individual or interest. "Principles—not expediency," is as good a motto as "principles—not men"; and wherever the democracy adopts this and adheres to it, victory will surely, sooner or later, perch on his banner.

Look at it!

The Golden Democrat gives a list of counties which at the late election gave majorities for the Democratic candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, and yet elected Whig Representatives. We copy the list below, with a few corrections:

Majorities.	Representatives.
Allen,	1
Clark,	1
Clinton,	1
Davies and Martin,	1
Floyd,	1
Johnson,	1
Montgomery,	2
Parke,	1
Tipton,	1
Vermilion,	1
Washington,	1
1490	12

Here are twelve Whig Representatives from counties which gave Whitcomb nearly 1500 majority—a number sufficient to change the entire character of the Legislature. Certainly there is a wrong somewhere.

The Senate we believe to be two Democratic majorities, and the House is five Whig majorities, making three Whig majorities on both sides.—*Breakville American.*

We should have supposed that an editor of the vast and extensive knowledge and acquisitions of him of the American, and one so perfectly familiar with our State affairs, would hardly have been led into such a statement as the above. Perhaps his modesty may lead him to "whine" over the correction. The idea of a House of a hundred members having a majority of five, is something new; and we hope Mr. Clarkson will try and *clap* it over again.

Q.—The late heavy rains carried away two of the aqueducts on the Whitewater canal, in consequence of which business on the canal is at a stand and will so remain for some weeks.

Q.—Our correspondent "S," in his first communication in favor of capital punishment, asked—"Why should all the sympathy be excited in favor of the murderer, and the murdered go unwept and unrequited, and none to punish his wrongs, or speak a sympathetic word in behalf of him and his irretrievably injured family?" This of course is mere exaggeration, but suppose it were literally true,—how does "S." propose to "sympathize" with the injured family of the murdered? Why, by legally murdering him who injured them, and thus inevitably adding to the number "irretrievably injured,"—making two wretched families,—two weeping widows and mothers,—two trains of tender orphans, where there was but one before. Verily, this is a curious way of showing one's "sympathy" for distress! Yet with some minds we know by observation and experience that it is the *natural* way. It is not our purpose, however, to argue the point, but merely to adduce a *practical example*, which we meet with in one of our eastern papers, as follows:

A SISTER'S LOVE.—The editor of the "Prisoner's Friend" in a recent letter from Hartford, says: "I had a very interesting interview with a distinguished lawyer by the name of Chapman. He has probably had more capital cases brought before him than any other attorney in the whole State. He gave me all the particulars relating to the trial and the family of Potter, whom the State had just murdered upon the gallows. He presented the petition of the parents. He gave me a very interesting fact: the sister of Potter desired to be executed in his place! How intense her love! I understand something of it; for I was in the prison when Potter took leave of that sister. I saw him take her by the hand. I saw him imprint his lips upon her cheek. I saw him weep in tears. Both were in the most extreme mental agony. Not a word was uttered by either. How strange it seemed to see a brother, in full health and strength taking a final leave of a sister, knowing that in a few hours he was to die an ignominious death upon the gallows! Oh! my God! that scene is now before me. Never can it be effaced from my memory."

Q.—The moral effects of hanging were beautifully illustrated after the execution of Wyatt, at Auburn, N. Y., a few days since. At his special request, the sheriff had promised him that his body should have Christian burial, and not be given up for dissection. He had displayed great solicitude on this subject to those who had taken an interest in his fate, and after the hanging, these persons ascertained that the body of Wyatt had been stolen from the coffin before burial, and taken from the jail to the State prison, where it was secreted in a barrel. Upon learning this fact, a considerable crowd assembled, and threatened pretty strongly to take the body by force. The difficulty was finally settled, however, by giving it up to be decently buried. The body, when taken from the case, was much bloated and bruised. It appeared that it had been jammed, head first, into the case, the vacant space filled, as far as practicable, with billets of wood, and the case then filled with alcohol. This evinces the *humanizing* effect which such savage punishments have upon the minds of those engaged in their infliction. *Respectable* officers of the law, before the body was cold, *stealing* it to be sold to the doctors! Is not that rich!

Q.—A Connecticut Whig, now residing in London, has written the following letter, which we find in the *Hartford Courant*. It will be seen, by a perusal of it, that Yankee skill and industry can compete successfully with the "pauper labor" of royalty: "A friend of mine from your State has imported a large lot of leather, thread, &c. and has located himself and a company of Yankee shoemakers in Manchester, and is going to show them how to make boots and shoes. No celebrated Leeds shoe thread will sell in the States where there are any Massachusetts makers to be had. It so happens we excel them in the manufacture of many articles. We can make 5000 clocks while the same time they are making two dozen of the same kind. In the manufacture of hats we far excel them or any other country. The hat bodies are made in this country of several thicknesses of cotton cloth, glued and shelled together while on the block, and then are taken off and dried, when they become very hard and stiff, and then are covered with silk or cotton plush. And all they are fit for when finished, is for fire buckets! Our silk hat bodies are fur, and should the American manufacturers be guilty of making such as are made here, they could be afforded at \$12 and \$25 per dozen, while here they are sold at \$25 and \$50 the dozen, and are the best article which is made."

Think of the folly of the talk about "protection," in the face of such facts as the above!

HENRY CLAY AND THE TARIFF.—In Clay's Honor speech, of the 27th of June, 1840, he asserts these principles to be those entertained by him on the subject of protection:

"The question cannot be, ought not to be, but of measure and degree. I admit that of the comparative act, not because it is irreparable, but because it is the sanction of the nation. Subsidy, with moderate and certain protection, is far more important than instantaneous, the necessary consequence of high protection. BUT THE PROTECTION OF THE COMMERCE ACT WILL BE ADEQUATE FOR THE MOST, if not as to all interests. THE TWENTY PER CENT, which it stipulates, cash duties, home valuations, and the list of free articles, is not the act for the particular advantage of the manufacturer, insurer, I trust, SUFFICIENT PROTECTION."

The new Tariff gives the Manufacturers THIRTY per cent. on the home valuation—equal to 40 or 45 in fact. Yet, by their *humble*, one would suppose the taxes in their favor were reduced to the sum declared to be quite "sufficient" by Mr. Clay. The more you give them, the more they desire and demand.

PANIC INSURANCE.—The Delaware Gazette denies the statements of a Washington paper that the foundries and machine shops have already commenced discharging their hands, and are preparing to close their establishments after December next. It says there is no foundation for these reports and predictions, and that those who have heretofore depended upon the foundries and machine shops of that city for articles of their manufacture may still do so.

A correspondent of the *New Haven Courier*, a Whig paper, justly remarks, that "those political editors who give their whole strength to the work of pulling down—who anticipate nothing short of an overthrow to all the business interests of the country—portraying from time to time the picture of anvil silence, 'factories deserted,' 'grass growing in our streets,' &c. &c., will be held responsible by an INCREASED PEOPLE, for contributing largely to produce that very state of things."

MORE RUIN.—Mr. James Leonard of New Preston, Litchfield county, Connecticut, advertises one-half of his extra factory for sale. He says the works are now paying at least forty per cent. on the capital invested; and if preferred by the purchaser, he offers to guarantee twenty-five per cent. instead of an equal share of the profits. He says "the business is now beyond any ruinous contingency."

"Thus," says the *New Haven Register*, "is a very moderate profit compared with what some kinds of business has yielded in consequence of the high protection afforded incorporate companies under the tariff of 1842. We have been told that a company in Rhode Island, with a capital of \$50,000, have in the manufacture of wood screws! Has this kind of partial legislation benefited the farmer in that proportion?"

A SUPREME JUDGE DEAD.—Judge Kennedy, of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, died on the 29th ult.

THE WAR IN MEXICO.—A well informed Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun states, under date of Friday last, that instructions were sent out on Thursday for the prosecution of the war with Mexico in the most vigorous manner. He adds, "henceforth we shall have no half way measures, and old Rough and Ready will now manufacture news enough to employ a score of expenses. If the 'two million' bill had become a law, matters might have taken a different course, but as it is, the President appears resolved to make a bold push towards bringing the Mexicans to an immediate settlement. This is the wisest policy. One large and decisive dose of medicine has a much better chance of producing convalescence than half a dozen small ones. Therefore the President has sent on a messenger; instructing the commanders of the land and naval forces not to be sparing of the leaden pills, intermixed with fifty-six pound boules. These are sure to afflict the Mexican stomach, and reduce the refractory fever. This course of treatment is to be pursued till the patient is willing to swallow the Essence of Olive Branch, a phial of which Rough and Ready has tied to his sword hilt."

An illustration of Yankee spirit, which occurred in the Army is related in the Delta, of New Orleans. Four young men from Maine, found by enlisting, and observing while in the army a rigid system of sobriety and economy, they would rather improve than dissipate their fortunes. As comrades they entered the army, and as comrades they continued in it; doing their duties like good soldiers, but hussaring their pay like provident men who look forward for a thereafter. The term of their enlistment expired a few days before the battle of Palo Alto, and they were paid and discharged. They had, each of them, some three or four hundred dollars, which with their thrift, intelligence and industry, was a capital quite sufficient to ensure them an independence in the lumber business of their native State. On learning that a battle was expected in a few days, they again deposited their money with the Paymaster, asked permission to take their old places in their respective companies and to take part in the performances just as long as they would last. Their request was granted, they nobly gloried their parts in the military drama of the two glorious days—the 8th and 9th of May. The deadly strife over, they called for their temporarily deposited pay—it was cheerfully given them; they bid a long farewell to the "pride, pomp and circumstance, of glorious war," left on board the first boat, and they are by this time, "up to their eyes" in the lumber business in the State of Maine."

A GOOD ANECDOTE.—The Rochester Advertiser relates that Mr. LAYAL, who was recently appointed Sub-Treasurer at Charleston, S. C., is the son of a LAYAL who was the complot of LAFAYETTE in the war of the Revolution. The son was a Captain under Gen. JACKSON, in 1818, and at the siege of Pensacola highly distinguished himself as a brave officer. In one of the narrow streets of the town, six pieces of artillery were stationed, which threatened destruction to the American forces, and to LAYAL was assigned the duty of taking them. In attempting it, the first man shot down was the Captain himself, and after our arms were victorious, he was conveyed to a couch, weltering in his blood. The surgeon pronounced him past recovery, and said to JACKSON, "General, he can't live!" The old hero looked at him a moment and exclaimed, "By the Eternal, he shall live!" He did live, and is now Receiver General at Charleston.

A large proportion of millinery business is done in the eastern cities by men,—that is, by males, who have large establishments and employ great numbers of women at starvation wages,—thus being enabled to undersell women who conduct the business as principals. It is now stated that a fellow named Stewart, a dry goods dealer, who has just erected a large marble store on Broadway, New York, intends occupying it as a dress-making establishment, and expects to monopolize a large part of that business in the city! Is not this shameful enough? No respectable lady ought to employ him; and as for the dress-makers, they ought to catch him and prick him to death with canonic needles. *He* tailors are bad enough,—but *he* dress-makers,—the idea is intolerable and ought not to be endured.

PATRICK HENRY FOR FREE TRADE.—In Wirt's Life of Patrick Henry says the N. Y. Globe, we find the following beautiful sentiment, in reply to some observations of Judge Tyler in relation to the propriety of commercial restrictions. "Why," said Patrick Henry, "should we fetter commerce? If a man is in chains, he drops and bows to the earth, for his spirits are broken—looking sorrowfully at his feet—but let him twist the fetters from his limbs and he will stand erect—stretching himself and assuming the look of proud defiance. FETTER NOT COMMERCE, SIR! let her be as free as air—she will range the whole creation, and return on the wings of the four winds of Heaven, to bless the land with plenty!" This is a noble sentiment and every way worthy Patrick Henry.

Mr. Price, one of the distinguished Government defaulters, under Mr. Van Buren's Sub-Treasury reign, committed suicide a few days ago in the city of New York, by deliberately blowing out his brains with a pistol.—*Tippecanoe Journal.*

The editor of the Tippecanoe Journal professes to be a Christian—among the crowd who claim "all the religion,"—yet he publishes the above barefaced falsehoods as truth! Every man knows that Price was appointed by Gen. Jackson, and that, so far from being a defaulter "under Mr. Van Buren's sub-treasury reign," as represented by the Journal, he was a defaulter under the *pet bank* system so much adored by the Whigs.

THE MARY PELL.—The Lawrenceburgh Republican undertakes to vindicate the Mary Pell for racing, and has an article evidently written through sheer ignorance, or under the influence of half-face. We shall preserve it as a curiosity. Did the "gentlemanly commander" *trout* to have it written, or did he write it himself? We can't believe that a sober printer or editor could put together such a mass of stuff.

YOUNG MEN.—The New Albany Bulletin *now* admits that one half of the volunteers who are absent, are "Londons." Before the election, it will be remembered that the whig papers impudently asserted that they were nearly all Whigs. Give the whig editors time and rope enough and they are always sure to hang themselves, as they ought to do.

MAGNETIC THERAPEUTIC WEST.—A movement is making in Philadelphia to extend the magnetic telegraph westward, towards the Ohio and Mississippi. A company has been formed for the purpose, of which Hugh Downing is President, styled the "Atlantic and Ohio." Agents will be soon despatched to the principal towns on the river, for subscriptions to stock, which should be liberally taken.

SAMUEL MEDARY is the Democratic nominee for Congress in the 10th district of Ohio. This is a first rate nomination, and we hope will be successful. Mr. Medary will make a very energetic and influential member of Congress, and Democrats everywhere will rejoice at his election.

On her passage out, a few hours after leaving Boston, the steamship *Hibernia* ran down the schooner *Maine*, in a dense fog, sinking her immediately. Six out of eleven persons on board perished.

The Cat-fish War!

The Cincinnati Commercial gives the following summary history of the life quarrel among a portion of the volunteers on the Rio Grande, out of which some Whig editors have tried to make a little party capital:

The particulars of the Cat-fish War, on the Rio Grande, are as follows: Col. Mitchell's black boy was eating fish in the Rio Grande, and had caught a big cat, and fastened it to the bank. One of the Baltimore boys, returning from Baruta, came past the place, and took the cat, and was in the act of carrying it away. Col. Mitchell came out of his tent and spoke to the man as follows: "You d—son of a b—, bring back that fish!" The man replied, "Don't call me that!" Col. M— then struck him with his sword, cutting his head. The Baltimore boys ran to the rescue of their comrade, when Adjutant Harrison, with sword drawn, ran to the rescue of Col. M. One of the Baltimore boys met Harrison, and having a heavier weapon, drove Harrison back, breaking the latter's sword! Harrison then mounted his horse and rode to the camp of the First Regiment of Ohio Volunteers. The word was circulated in the camp that the Baltimore boys were crossing the river below Baruta. They turned out immediately, loaded with ball cartridges, formed and marched to the Colonel's Headquarters, where they met the Baltimore boys in like warlike preparation. The two contending parties now came to a halt and there was an explanation—both parties were ordered back immediately. The Baltimore boys, it is proper to say, are attached to the Ohio Brigade under command of Gen. Hamer. As soon as it was understood what the row occurred about, the men made considerable sport. The words "Cat-fish War" were heard along the lines, followed by loud laughter. In the brush, at first, with Col. M. and the Baltimore boys, two or three of the men were slightly wounded. Nothing has occurred which has caused more "talk" than this affair. They call Mitchell the "Cat-fish Colonel!" It is actually more ridiculous than the "slimy plate of soap." We shall wait with some interest to learn what old "Rough and Ready" says of this Cat-fish War.

A PAIR OF PARAGRAPHS.—The following paragraphs from the Cincinnati Gazette will show how much reliance is to be put on the statements of Whig papers about any thing:

OHIO VOLUNTEERS.—About sixty of the Ohio Volunteers returned from the Rio Grande yesterday. They give accounts of the condition of things there. Fare intolerable, sickness extensive; word hard; climate bad. Gen. Taylor gave them permission to return on account of sickness. He is willing that the Government has poured in upon him more troops than he knows what to do with.—*Cincinnati Gazette*, Aug. 23.

OHIO VOLUNTEERS.—We have been shown a letter from one of the First Regiment Ohio Volunteers, of 24 August. There is little news that we have not had previously. General good health prevailed in the Camp, and they are pleasantly situated on an elevated strip of ground about six miles in length, three hundred yards wide, and about six hundred yards from the Rio Grande, opposite Baruta. Gen. Hamer had ordered the men to be sent to the Headquarters, and a report prepared in Camp that the First Regiment would take up their line of march for Monterey on the 10th August. The distance is three hundred and seventy miles. The Third Regiment is to be garrisoned at Matamoros.—*Cincinnati Gazette*, Aug. 25.

PENNSYLVANIA BANKS.—The Philadelphia Ledger states that about one-half of the Banks of Pennsylvania have never fully resumed payment since the last general bank suspension. The country banks keep up a sickly credit in their immediate neighborhoods, by redeeming small sums, while they are forcing out a large circulation at a distance, which they refuse to redeem when returned in any considerable amounts. They thus keep their paper below par, and by legging with brokers, share the community in the shape of discounts of ten or twelve per cent. a year. They thus work more serious evil than if their credit were entirely gone. This is *respectable* stealing, and therefore upheld by *respectable* people!

A HALL!—Five supposed counterfeiters were recently arrested at Delhi, and jugged for trial. Their names are John E. McDonnell, Edward Groves, Samuel F. Cook, Isaac Cleighorn and Geo. W. Spencer. They had in their possession, 100 on the Lafayette bank, Cincinnati, well calculated to deceive; 50 on the bank of Louisville, Kentucky; 15, 50, and 20s, Indiana; and a large amount of American gold coin, dated 1844—bills all of the same date. They had with them five horses, one buggy, a six revolver and other weapons, watches by the gross, pills, poison, &c. Facts have identified them as partners of a band of counterfeiters which now, and have long infested the western States.

COUNTERFEIT.—A counterfeit one dollar bill, having the blacksmith's shop in the centre, is in circulation, which may be easily detected by noticing that the engraver's names, in the genuine, are near the President's signature. In the counterfeit, they are on the other side near the Cashier's signature. In the counterfeit, the words Cashier and Pres't. have no periods, as the genuine have. The whole face of the bill and engraving is too light; but its appearance is plausible.

We are glad to see the State Sentinel out against the death penalty. However much we may differ in regard to general politics, here we find a spot of common ground, on which we can stand side by side, and call upon the men of this age to put away from them the relics of barbarism, which still disgrace their statute books.—*Tippecanoe Journal.*

That's christian-like, indeed. Why can't our friend be as liberal in his politics!

NATIVE DOCTRINES.—The Native organ at Philadelphia, has the following at the head of its columns: "The repeal of the British Tariff Law, and the renunciation substantially of the Tariff of 1842—but to engrave upon any future Tariff bill the vital feature of protection to American laborers from the ruinous competition of European pauper laborers—under the imposition of a sufficient capitation tax on future foreigners, to protect the birthright of the American born."

The receipts on the Western Railroad to Boston increase amazingly. The last returns amounted to \$22,000, or over \$1,000 increase in one week. The whole gain since 1st of January, is over \$100,000! We should like to own about 10,000 shares of that stock. It would be very comfortable,—don't you think so, reader?

SUICIDES IN ENGLAND.—A return is given in the Parliamentary statistical tables, from which it appears that the suicides in England during the years ending the 30th of June, 1839 and 1840, were: By males, 1,359; by females, 598. Total, 1,957. No thing could demonstrate more strongly the miserable social condition of the English people.

AMERICAN MAIL STEAMERS FOR EUROPE.—The Ocean Steam Navigation Company have entered into a contract with Westervelt & Mackey, at New York, for a steamship of 1750 tons, to be ready to depart on her first voyage for Cowes and Bremen, on the 1st of March next.

The beautiful *shunk* fight between the Tippecanoe Journal and the Walsh Express still continues. The Express is the most dishonest, and the Journal the simplest,—but paradoxical as it may seem, the *negro* sympathizer rather holds the whip of the other. Don't care which whips, of course.

The Constitution of Iowa as adopted provides for a State about as large as Ohio. Many desired two States to be made out of the territory.

FLOOR.—The Cincinnati Gazette of the 28th reports sales of flour at \$3.00 a 3.05. Up she comes! Hurrah for the new Tariff!

Capital Punishment.

To the Editors of the Indiana State Sentinel:

GENTLEMEN—I observed in your weekly paper of August 10th, an article on "Capital Punishment," which the writer commences with a criticism upon the editorial of a previous paper. He seems to be extremely sensitive to the phraseology, "Legal Murder," used at the head of that editorial.

Now, I do not attempt to reply to that essay, because I think it possesses any great intrinsic merit or strength of argument. Nor in doing so do I aim at any display of talents; for I confess that I am neither a "Rev. Divine," a character so highly glorified by your correspondent "S," nor a member of "the profession of the law," an honor which he claims for himself. But I frankly acknowledge myself to be an advocate of the abolition of the death penalty, notwithstanding the writer, "S," denounces in such strong and expressive language all who take this ground as infidels, and accuses them of "prejudicing the public mind with a morbid and mock philosophy."

My principal motive in penning this article, is to inform you "sanguinary" correspondent that he labors under a very erroneous impression, if he thinks, as he has intimated, that the friends of abolition are afraid or unwilling to discuss, either by essay or in public debate, the subject we are now considering. I am inclined to think he must have forgotten who first aroused the public mind to a consciousness that a penalty which, though it had been sanctioned by the wise and good for so many centuries, might, after all, be unwarrantable. Let him call to remembrance the examples of Dr. Johnson, Judge Blackstone, Beccaria, Montesquieu, Erasmus, Sir Thomas More, Chillingworth, Goldsmith, Franklin, Rush, Leacock, Lexington, Fox, Pitt, Witherforce, Romilly, Rogers, Southey, Keble, Spenser, &c., and then justly himself, if he can, in making the subject a theme for discussion, that the agitation of this subject is alone due to a few "Rev. Divines," who maintained that "capital punishment should be inflicted." No; our cause has nothing to fear from investigation. "Public opinion is omnipotent," and the change in public feeling which the agitation of the "death penalty" has already produced, may be regarded as a strong indication that the time is not far distant when the *dictum* of barbarism will be swept from the penal code, not only in the United States, but throughout the civilized world. Mankind are breaking away from the trammels of antiquated customs and notions; and though every reform in science, politics, or morals is doomed to a bitter and almost unyielding opposition, I have no fears as to the ultimate triumph of the "cause of humanity"—this "unprofitable sympathy," "silly sentimentalism," and "mock philosophy," as some of our opponents have seen proper to term it. The course pursued by our "humane" legislators last winter, in virtually abolishing the "death penalty," and in which I most heartily concur, is only another step towards the correction of a false and perverted "public sentiment." And shall we say that the noble example of Indiana, and that of several sister States, are the result of "sentimentality," or a want of due reflection as to consequences? This is a gratuitous assumption, that to me "smacks" strongly of bigotry and self-importance.

As to the arguments advanced by "S," I shall, at present, give them but a passing notice. He has, in a very incidental and confused manner, and I think *inadvertently* too, hinted at three texts of Scripture which are often brought forward in support of the gallows, viz: Genesis, ix. chapter 2-4 verses, the penal code of Moses; and Romans xiii. chapter 1. As to the first named passage, or the sixth verse especially, in order that it be admitted as an argument, our opponent "S," must prove—first that the English version of it is a correct rendering; and second, that it was given as a command, and not a warning or prohibition, as many able commentators maintain. And when he has done all this he must then show that this, as well as the mosaic code, is still in force, as before sufficient importance can be attached to it to justify the "judicial murder" of the criminal, even though he be a murderer of the deepest dye. In regard to the mosaic code, I will barely remark, that I believe it is now generally conceded that it was given to the Jews in covenant, and alone on them binding; and further, that it is in full agreement in the establishment of Christ's Kingdom on the earth. As to the second named passage, or the sixth verse, especially, in order that it be admitted as an argument, our opponent "S," must prove—first that the English version of it is a correct rendering; and second, that it was given as a command, and not a warning or prohibition, as many able commentators maintain. And when he has done all this he must then show that this, as well as the mosaic code, is still in force, as before sufficient importance can be attached to it to justify the "judicial murder" of the criminal, even though he be a murderer of the deepest dye. In regard to the mosaic code, I will barely remark, that I believe it is now generally conceded that it was given to the Jews in covenant, and alone on them binding; and further, that it is in full agreement in the establishment of Christ's Kingdom on the earth.

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